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DAILY AND SUNDAY, POP YOUT 8 04

A Joint Investigation or None.

The Senate will resume to-night consideration of the LAUGHLIN resolution for an investigation of the canals. The Republican Senators purpose, or did purpose when adjournment was reached on Friday, not to allow any bills to be passed by the Senate

until that resolution is adopted.

The Republicans are carefully misropresenting the position of the Democrats in the matter. The Democrats are willing that there shall be an investigation of the management of the canals, but they insist that they shall have a hand in it. The LAUGHLIN resolution provides for an investigation by "the Senate Committee on Canals or any sub-committee thereof, to be appointed as the committee may direct, and to include at least one of the minority members." Very lonely that one Democrat would be.

If there is to be an investigation, let it be an honest and a fair one, and not merely the old Republican humbug. The State is tired of paying for the expenses of Senate investigating committees that, after an infinite deal of pother and prying, are obliged to confess that their search for campaign material has been fruitless. The management of the canals is much more than a matter of local politics. It concerns the whole State. Both branches of the Legislature should be represented in any investigation of the capals.

If the Republicans mally desire an investi-gation, they have only to consent to the ap-pointment of a joint committee. The Democrats would be fools to allow a Republican committee to spend the rest of the year in gathering tittle tattle for the purpose of publishing a series of lies for use in 1892. We'don't believe that there is anything in the present management of the canals which requires investigation, but if there is, the report of a partisan committee sould not be depended upon.

lesues Which Must be Kept in Sight. The Hon. BENTON McMILLIN of Tennessee is a candidate for Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and his platform ts sensible and sound:

"Undestrading Republicans would be glad to shift to the tariff and aliver axalusively. They want to put other issues out of the way. But the issues which Democrats will not allow to be lost sight of are the Billion Congress, the gag methods, and the artempt to subvert the Government through the Ferce bill. Those are things which will be heard from in addition to the tariff and silver questions. The Republicans have made their bed of that material."

The \$1,000,000,000, the gag rule, and the Force bill are issues against which the Republicans would be powerless. The silver question as yet is a matter of sections rather than of parties. A revival of the tariff question, in the form of a square fight between protection and free trade, is the main hope of the Republicans. Their chance is found in the prospect of making the country forget the folly, the waste, and the revolutionary policy of the Fifty-first Congress in the larger folly and the economic revolution threatened by the free trade irreconcilables. They depend upon the Democratic party to save them from

the penalty of their misgovernment. If the Democracy is prudent or for-tunate, it will follow conservative and judicious men like Crisp and McMILLIN, and keep the cranks in straitjackets.

A Remark About Horace Greeley.

The School, a very creditable weekly paper sevoted to the interests of the public schools, thinks that a remark made by Mr. Daws at the recent Tribune jubilee is inconsistent with the position of THE SUN toward public education and its proper limits. Speaking of Horace Greeker on that occasion, Mr. Dana used these words:

"The worst school that a man can be sent to, and the worst of all it is for a man of genius, is what is called a self-aducation. There is no greater misfortune for a man of extraordinary talent than to be educated by himself, because he has of necessity a very poor school

This opinion seems to the School to be directly contrary to the opinion of THE SUN, which teaches "that the public has no business to furnish education beyond the merest rudiments." If a man who is obliged to educate himself has a very poor schoolmaster, "the State," thin is this earnest friend and advocate of the public schools, " is not far out of the way in providing a good education for all its children, according to their capacity, and THE SUN should forthwith square its views with those " of Mr. Dana.

The squaring, however, has been done already. There is no conflict between the opinions of THE SUN and the remark quoted by the School. Because a man of gentus who is obliged to educate himself suffere from misfortune is no reason why the State should become his schoolmaster. If it were, the State ought to save all its citizens from all misfortunes due to poverty; for properly the law can make no distinction between men of genius and those who have less natural ability, and between different kinds of misfortune. If the State should give people a complete scholastic education because they cannot afford to get it for themselves, it should train them for every trade and every profession into which they desire to enter. It should furnish them with the tools and implements necessary for their use, and it should provide them with sufficient cash capital on which to make a

start in their careers. The public school system was not estab lished, and it is not kept up, as a charitable remedy for any misfortune of the poor. Its object is simply the welfare and safety of the State, which suffers under a grave danger if its citizens are illiterate. A popular government cannot afford to have its citizens so far ignorant; and, as a great part of them are unable or unwilling to pay directly for the education of their children, it must provide free schools from the fund made up by general taxation, as it provides police, for its own protection, even if it has to compel children to go to the schools. To ward off this danger from illiteracy, the State need carry the instruction no further than the rudimentary branches of education -reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, geography, and some history. Neither can it properly and justly go any further at the expense of all its people. It has performed its whole legitimate function preventing the evils of illiteracy. If it does more, it provides education for the few only while everybody is taxed for the

instruction, and it outrages the religious

sentiment which reasonably objects to sec-

ular education so far advanced and so long continued. It is furnishing a luxury when it should provide only a necessity of its own ealthful existence

In undertaking to give this more complete education the State also, as a matter of fact, enters a field which is already and completely cultivated by private enterprise. All colleges are free in chief part. The price paid for tuition at them meets only a small fraction of even their cash expenditures for in-struction, to say nothing of the interest on the capital invested in their plant. They also all provide education entirely without charge t) deserving students unable to pay for it. Here in New York no boy would be prevented from going to college because he could not pay the fees, even if the college supported at the cost of the people were abolished. If he were a good student, the private colleges would be giad to take him without charge, as they take many already, and he would in no wise suffer because of the distinction between him and the students who pay tultion fees. Free scholarships are even made the prizes awarded to distinguished ability. They are conferred as an honor and are sought for as an honor. Hence the State throws away its money in maintaining a free college for the benefit of a few young men, and at the same time it violates a sound and necessary principle.

HORACE GREELEY, moreover, would have

suffered from the misfortune of self-education even if there had been a score of free colleges open to him. He could not have gone to any one of them, for after picking up such instruction as he could get by intermittent attendance on the district school, he had to go to work to earn his living. He could not afford the luxury of four years at college, and therefore he set himself to learn the printer's trade. He was too proud and self-reliant to become an object of charity or a burden on his parents, struggling to keep the wolf from the door; for the great cost of pursuing a collegiate education is not the mere price of the tuition, but the expense of maintenance during the years devoted to study. Many boys in circumstance like Horace Greekey's earn enough by teaching during a part of the year to support themselves in college during the rest of the time; but he could not afford even that much withdrawal from continuous labor, and he would not accept the offer of some of his richer neighbors to support him while at college. He felt it to be necessary for him to learn a trade, and a chance to go into a printing office occurring, he improved it. He was also a boy of a dignity too high to have done as some New Hampshire youth are doing to get a collegiate education. He would not have paid his way by tips obtained as a walter in a summer hotel; and therefore he saved what is far more valuable than anything a college can impart-his self-respect. Genius or not, Hon-ACE GREELEY would probably have cut a poor figure in the world if he had made such a sacrifice to save himself from the misfortune of self-education, grievous as that misfortune is. He would have weakened or destroyed the best qualities of his character. We trust, therefore, that our much esteemed School friend will now see the consistency of the remark it quotes with the opinions and principles held and proclaimed by THE SUN.

Our Splendid New Cruisers.

It is evident that Secretary TRACT has given the British naval authorities something of a fright by his bold assertions about the powers of our newest war vessels. Hitherto Great Britain has worried over the possibilities of the French navy, and only within the last few months has it found a fresh source of anxiety in our cruisers.

Now we find some of the experts comparing the Barfleur with the New York, and concluding that the latter is the more effective vessel, while the triple-screw cruiser No. 12, bearing the ominous nickname of the Pirate till duly christened, is a special source of alarm. That she will outrun the Blake is thought by some to be certain: and the only open question is whether she could catch the City of Paris

So remarkable have been the trial trips of ressels like the Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Newark, and Ben nington, surpassing their expected speed. that the forced draught performances of the New York and No. 12 are likely enough to show them to be the best in the world of

their respective classes. There is at last an American navy.

The Danger from Women.

The Minnesota bill making it a misde meanor for a woman to appear on the stage so dressed as to show the "shape and form of her legs ought logically to go further and exclude women from the stage altogether, unless they give up their present conven tional costume. It should do even more, and forbid them to show themselves in any public place whatsoever.

The customary draperies worn by women are so arranged as to exhibit the shape and form of their physical proportions, and more particularly of their arms, busts, and hips. They also make it evident to every observer that women have legs, and the shape of these is indicated by the shape of the arms, so fully revealed. Frequently in walking and always in dancing there is an actual exhibition of ankles, at least. Hence whether women wear tights or their conventional and every-day costume, they do not conceal that they have legs, but always either suggest the existence of such nether limbs as a part of their physical conformation or make it plainly visible. They do not hide the fact, and therefore, according to the implication of the Minnesota bill they are all "guilty of open and gross lewd-ness and lasc(vious behavior."

That is the view which the Turks, for instance, take of the women of Christendom generally. They agree with the implication of the Minnesota Solons. Accordingly they require their own women to go about dressed in bags, which concess all the outlines of the feminine figure. They also compel them when abroad to vell their faces, and when at home to remain apart from the observation of all men except their husbands.

The early Christians, or the Christians of the second and third centuries, were very much of the same mind. "Natural grace," says TERTULLIAN, "must be obliterated by concealment or negligence, as being dangerous to the glances of the beholder's eyes. Let her be entirely covered, unless she happen to be at home." A woman was only to quit her own house when visiting the sick or going to church, and then she was required to go closely veiled, so that not an inch of her face should be revealed even when she was at prayer. She was forbidden to adorn herself in any way, for adornment, of course, provoked and was intended to provoke observation. She was admonished to make of herself as much of a guy as possible, so that she should be repulsive to the sight rather than agreeable. She was not to go abroad for pleasure, and she was not to go to theatres and public places. Instead of seeking to win the admiration of men, she was enjoined to strive to atone for the crime of her mother Eva.

who brought sin into the world by her

temptation of man. CLEMENT of Alexandria bade her reflect with shame "of what nature she is." The view was that a woman is necessarily a temptress because she is a woman; and that accordingly she ought to

keep out of sight as far as possible.

That is more consistent than merely to forbid women to wear tights in any public place. If it is immoral and indecent for them to show their legs, they ought not to show any part of themselves. They ought not to attract the gaze and the admiration of men anywhere, under any circumstances, or by any means. If they are beautiful they ought all the more to hide their features. Moreover, tights are not necessarily a provocative costume. A fully draped woman may make a far more alluring exposure of herself than a ballet dancer does. If she is immodest at heart, long dresses will not prevent the display of her shameless-

ness but rather essist it. Therefore the Minnesota bill is not a suffi cient measure of prohibition. It will not prevent the mischief. A more effectual way would be to shut women up and only let them out after dark and so clothed as to hide every attractive feature. Even then, alas! we fear that their artfulness would invent some method of exercising the sway of their beauty over the hearts of men.

The Test of Constitutional Amendments There is a simple consideration which should be applied to every proposition for

constitutional amendment: Has there been a demand on the part of a large number of citizens that such a proposition should be submitted to the people by the Legislature?

The fundamental law is not to be lightly altered. Moreover, experience has made it certain that it is very difficult to induce the people to accept amendments to the Con-

It is evident that, as a rule, the zeal of Legislatures for tinkering the State Constitutions far outruns the desire of the people to have the Constitutions changed. It s, therefore, a mere waste of time and money to endeavor to force upon the people amendments in which they have shown little or no interest, and that are sure to be rejected.

There seems to be a curious notion among sundry reformers that it is a convenient method of stimulating public discussion of a proposition by putting that proposition in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. It is an abuse of the machinery for changing the Constitution to use it for such a purpose Applying the test we have suggested to the proposed constitutional amendments providing for lengthening the terms of office of members of the Legislature and State officers, and for the separation of county, city, town, and village elections from legislative, State, and national elections. what would be the result? Is there any evidence that any considerable body of the citizens of this State want this lengthening of terms and this separation of elections? There can be but one answer to that ques-

tion. There is no such evidence. Until it s produced, discussion of the important changes proposed in these amendments is premature and unnecessary; and the sub-mission of these amendments to the people will be without sufficient grounds.

All Quiet Along the Chicago.

The Republican newspapers of Chicago are relieved from the painful mental excitement that has been tangling up their cerebral convolutions and wasting their stock of capt tals for weeks. Mr. HEMPSTEAD WASH-BURNE is undoubtedly elected as Mayor of Chicago, and can smoke his eigarette in triumph, unabashed by the jears of our dudedistrusting contemporary, the Chicago Herald. The Hon. Dr Witt CLINTON CREGIER has ordered the crayon portrait of his distinguished features taken down from the wall over his desk in the Mayor's office, and has knuckled gracefully to the inevitable. Though defeated, Mayor CREGIER seems to be all right. "I am going to be first and above all things," he says, "a Democrat. For the next two years I am going to say wood to help save the State for the Democ-

racy in 1892." That is the talk. The Chicago Democrats have had as pretty a fight as heart could wish. About half of them have trodden on the talls of the Hon. CARTER HARRISON HARRISON'S perfect-fitting cost, and the other half have trodden on the tails of Mayor CREGIER'S Prince Albert. We hope they feel better. Exercise is always healthful, and the spring elections are a good occasion for working off had blood and purifying the system. The HARBISON-CREGIER fight has done very well for a digression. Mr. HARRISON, in particular, has enjoyed himself greatly. But there is no use in carrying a joke too far. It is bad taste and bad policy.

The Chicago Democrate have demon strated to their own satisfaction that, numerous as they are, they are not numerous enough to afford the luxury of two tickets. They have elected a Republican Mayor, and now they ought to swear off fighting, and let both wings flap together. Let it be a lover's quarrel, and may a happier union follow t. Sawing wood to help the Democracy in 1892 is a less exciting occupation than quarrelling to burt it but it is somewhat more necessary and creditable.

Up to the end of last week thousands of the woodsmen who have waited a month in the cold for the opening of the Indian reserve in northern Wisconsin were still encamped near the Land Office, which is kept closed by Secretary NOBLE, because he fears that the and hunters may fall to fighting for the desirable claims. The accounts we have received from Ashland, where the Lund Office is located, do not justify the Secretary's action. The crowds of woodsmen, nearly 4,000 atrong, on the edge of the reserve, are peaceably dis-posed, wonderfully patient, full of Western humor, ready to stand in line, and have shown during the past month that they respect the law. When the reserve is opened the rush will be big and lively, but the men who have the filing papers will get the claims. As every-thing is ready for business at the Land Office. which was to be opened a week ago, and as this is the time for the woodcutters to begin work, Secretary Noble should not longer delay the issue of the order that so many gallant

Bo far as can be easily ascertained, New York city has more societies of learning and literature and science and the fine arts and philanthropy and progress than any other city on the face of the globe. And more and yet more of them are set up every relling year.

Superintendent WEBER has received assurances from the managers of several Atlan-tic steamship companies that their European agents will be more careful hereafter about shipping steerage passengers who cannot be legally brought to this country. All that the companies need to do in regard to this business is to provide that all persons who apply to them at any European port for passage tickets to this country shall, be ore being taken aboard ship, be brought under the same inspection as immigrants arriving here are brought under. The law describes the various sorts of allens who are debarred from landing at our ports, and it is easy for the steamstift companies to comply with its terms. They will incur expense and I se some passengers

inspection will be sight, and the necessity of taking back objectionable persons will be avoided, and there will be no danger of sufferng the severe renalties provided for the vio-

lation of the law,

It is proper that the steamship companies should bear the cost of immigrant inspection in Europe. There is no reason why the American Government should be put to expense in preventing them from violating our laws.

A Mugwump print speaks of the "dynasty of JEFFERSON"-referring to THOMAS JEFFERSON, third President of the United States. And was the great American Demoerat the founder of a dynasty?

A reporter who has interviewed Mr. CARL SCHURZ on the subject of the ocean passenger traffic reports bim as saying:

I am of the opinion that we will yet build shipe that can make the ran to Liverpool in three days. It is not at all improbable. And is fact I expect to see it before I die if we keep on improving at the rate we are going now, and I am 60 years of age at that. Twenty-five or now, and I am to years of age at that. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we would have been ridiculed if we predicted that ships could cross the atlantic as they are doing now in six days and fifteen hours. Our statement would at least have been thought very greatly exaggerated. And ten or fifteen years from now I shouldn't be surprised if steamships were run arross the Atlantic in four days, and, as the ratio of advancement in shipbuilding continues, in, say, twenty years from the present time, we might cross in three days."

What nonsense! If Mr. CARL SCHURZ's method of computing future progress from past achievement is good, he can safely prophesy that in forty years from now the time to Liverpool will be reduced to six hours and thirty minutes.

In January last a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies gave notice of his intention to ask the King's Ministers to furnish the Chamber with information concerning Italian immigration to the United States. Signor Bosons desired his Government to institute an inquiry into the subject for the purpose of repelling certain charges that had been made regarding it. It is to be regretted that the Italian Government took no heed of Signor Borger's notice, and failed to institute an inquiry which, if properly pursued in the right quarters, might have resulted in revelations very interesting to the American people.

The question under discussion during the last week as to whether there is a mistake in United States is of interest, but hardly of practical importance. Be the error large or small, and in our favor or in the Dominion's, it can-not be corrected. Both Governments ratified the work of the International Commission of 1859 in such a form that the boundary traced by the surveyors must stand. The allegation of Ensign FDWARD MOALE, Jr., of the Coast Survey, is that although the 49th parallel was the line to be followed, there was a little swerrperhaps somewhere in Montana, which constantly increased until when the coast was reached the difference had come to be 350 yards in breadth; afterward from monuments were put up along the incorrect line. How-ever this may be, it is curious that the Dominion Survey Office seems to think that if any mistake at all was made, it was just the

We may have developments of interest to tobacco smokers. A man has been arrested on the charge of stealing twenty-five boxes of imported cigars." Now it must be proven that the cigars were imported!

REGULARS IN MILITIA CAMPS.

The Year's Inspections and the Policy of

WASHINGTON, April 19.-The summer's work of inspecting and instructing State troops has already begun for army officers, Lieut J. B. Erwin, Fourth Cavalry, and Lieut C. P. Terrett. Eighth Infantry, being ordered to visit the Georgia encampment, to be held at Savannah next week. In addition, Lieut. C. B. Satteries is to proceed to Atlanta and report to the Governor for temporary duty relating to the militia. This makes an early and vigorous start in a duty which is to be carried on this year with increased and unusual care, according to the plans of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, who is desirous that only specially qualified officers

The great interest taken in the militia by the War Department during the last few years has manifested itself in persistent efforts to bring it into closer relations with the regular army. Officers are now detailed to State camps under instructions not only to formally inspect them. but to furnish such instruction as is possible. Detachments of regulars are also assigned every year to several of the camps. Last year the Second Infantry, under Col. Wheaton, stationed at Fort Omaha, encamped with the National Guard of Iowa through the month of August at Cedar Rapids, Spirit Lake, and Des Moines. Four companies of the Nine-teenth Infantry, Col. C, H. Smith. in garrison at Fort Wayne, encamped in July with the Michigan troops at Gognac Lake. Two troops of cavairy from Fort Myer, two light batteries from Washington Barracks and Fort Hamilton and two companies of the Eleventh Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Bush, from Madison Barracks, en camped at Mount Gretna with the Pennsylvania forces. A company of the Eleventh In-fantry went from Plattsburg Barracks to Bradford, and camped with the Vermont troops. In Wisconsin the Third Infantry and the State

fantry went from Platisburg Barracks to Bradford, and camped with the Vermont troops. In Wisconsin the Third Infantry and the State troops had rifle practice at Camp Douglas. In Toxas all three arms were represented at the militia camp held near San Anionio, In other States, such as New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, and Minnesota, where for one reason or another regular troops did not actually participate in militia samps, inspecting officers were sent at the request of the State authorities to visit the militia and make reports and suggestions.

This two-told work will undoubtedly be continued to a greater or less extent during the present year. The extra demands made on the troops and on the transportation funds by the Sloux troubles of last winter and the need of keeping watch upon the Indians for some time may prevent the sending of troops to militin encampments as freely as in former years. Besides, it is proposed to make changes of stations during the coming senson, and it has been said that all the infantry regiments which have not had a change for the last four or five years will now receive one. Still, where it is practicable to furnish detachments of regulars to camp with State milita this will probably continue to be done, since last year troops were excused from their own field exercises so as to be of use to the State forces in showing how professional soldiers encamp. As to the value of this joint work there can be no question. The reports of last years cooperation show it to have been taken as a whole, exceedingly useful. In Pexas for example, it was found that the milita shtough a splendid body of young and intelligent men." had avery imperfect conception of guard duty as it should be conducted or of the proper policing of the camp. Accordingly army officers carefully mounted the guard and instructed all its members, while six companies of regular officers as baselions while has period of the man of their duties, a practical example, it was found that the milital

Exclusive Information. From the New Orleans Pleaguns The Lord and Wanamaker only know whether the President's appointment was to give Jim Hill a good lice or Victoury a first slass l'ustinaster.

An Inference. Etre!-len't your friend Highety a Russian't George-Yes; how dit you find it out! Etbel-Whi . I was with him in the conservatory he

THE CANDIDATE AND THE SECRETARY.

How Binine Republicans View the Prog-WARHINGTON, April 19. - Outspoken Blaine advocates are not less pleased than the sup-porters of Harrison with the favorable progreas of the latter's tour for delegates for his renomination. Indeed, it is questionable who resions most over the reports showing the President's appases at speechmaking and the apparent prospect of delegates favorable to him, the Harrison men, who mainly are beneficiaries of his Administration, or the Blaine

men, who are from the ranks everywhere. Harrison men rejoice because, as they argue, he is the coming favorite. Blaine men rejoice because the degree of favor shown to Harri-son proves to the Blaine men what is their line of action, and the necessity of matching it, systematically and in due time, if they are not to be driven out of heart of the Marie and the systematically and in due time, if they are not to be driven out or leave the field to Harrison or some one else with no better prospect.

Republicans remaining in or visiting Wash-

ington from distant States, notably the hitherte strong Republican States in the West. are outspoken in utterances like those of Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska. "In the Republican strongholds of the West." said he, "no one is ever spoken of with any idea of success but Blaine. At present he is the only one we take an interest in. He would be can-didate and platform both, and his supporters would not be confined to his own party, par-ticularly should Cleveland be his opponent." Republican National Committeeman Conger of Ohio is not less outspoken: "Blaine is the

only candidate we can win with, and it would be a great struggle even with him. He is the only one that can hold the party together or bring it out. Never before was Blaine so strong with Republicans. In fact, it is the first

time the party has really been for his nomination. In former contests he has gone down for the sins of others, to reach whom Blaine had to be struck down. All this has been eliaced by time. Nor is it all; there are Democrate severywhere you so that will support Blaine for reasons that outwelp holitics.

On this latter noint a well-known business man of the Democratic perpussion in New York. Who was last week in Washington, said: "I am for Blaine for President, because he is for me and my business, as he is for tens of thousands of men and their business. As Democratis we want him for President. He has ideas and purposes that in practice would be good for the country, and we see them nowhere else. We have the country, and we see them nowhere else. We have the libert of the bound to support Blaine were he inchained by the season of the Republican National Committee, who would indoubtedly so for him as a few seasons of the Republican National Committee, who would include the has done well, that his Administration sands fairly well with the country; but as the Administration that worked with the Billion Congress. as the candidate without enthusiasm or even average popularity, with the Bouth solid against him, how would it be possible for Harrison to win? With Blaine there would be a chance; with Harrison none at all. "The Republican committeeman is as much an authority with his party as any one; few have done as much for its success. He spoke for one of the strongest of the great Republican States.

Of the dozen Republican United States Senators who are either dodring in and out of Washington or are here continuously, not one of them all is for Harrison to washington. The try as apparently triumphal march through the south of the many things to his credit. Every one is for Blaine, hough a number have heretolore not been for him.

With this true of Blaine's carriage through the triun

Is It True!-Is the President a Deadhead To THE HOITOR OF THE BUX-Sir: Your newspaper of pril 15 contains an editorial article criticising Prest dent Barrison's "swing around the circle" which shows some errors, if what has been told out here is rue. The facts, as we have them, are that the expens of the trip is only the regular railroad fare, the table and the extra servants belonging to the party. The Pennsylvania Company effered to furnish a complete train and deadhead the party, which effer was decilised by the President, who compromised by accepting the Pullman service, but insisting upon paying the regular passenger fars. Of course this would materially ent Tur Sur's figures down, and prove not such an expensive trip after all. Besides, the President gets a salary

Days and Months.

To run Ectron or Tan Sun-Sir: Abent the "Thirty days bath September" rhymes which appeared in this morning's Sun. I have one, learned when a youngster, which I think is prettier and plainer than any of the

Grongs E. WILSON

three quoted. It runs thusly:

"Thirty days hash September,
April, June, and November,
All the rest have thirty con,
Save February, which alone
Eath twenty-sight, and one day more
We add to it one year in four,"

NEW TORS, April 18.

M. 1

M. H. B. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Of 45,000 persons ill of cholers in Japan last year, 81,500 died. Japan had on Jan. 1 40,215 physicians, nineteen of whom were graduated abroad.

The Hamburg cigarmakers' strike, which ended re-cently, cost the Social Democrate of Germany, England Switzerland, France, and Denmark \$102,000.
Russia's besith department has issued a statement that the empire's population on Jan. 1, 1989, was 112, 342,750. The births in 1888 were 5, 116,990, against 2, 335,518 deaths.

Charch weddings are on the decline, according to the Ecclesiastical Committee of the Lichfield Diocesan Conference. Greater privacy and less cost are supposed to be sought for. The number of inhabitants of Sritish India, by the late consus is 230,400,000, an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India amounts to about 285,000,000

The Society of Friends of the Rose in Germany will hold an international rose fair at Trier on June 27-50.

There will be complete collections of roses from every land where the rose grows. The late Lord Granville seems to have been great for good sayings. One was: "I have taken the chair so often at public dinners that my friends have micknamed me Pere la Chater." Names has very a cause.

Fourteen young Tarks have been sent to Garmany by
the ruitan to study agriculture. Upon their return they
will conduct model agricultural estab inhuments for the

In Altorf, Switzerland, the Tell Monument Committee is making every effort to press forward its work. Four prizes of \$035, \$375, \$420, and \$100 have been offered for the four best plans for the monument. There are now in cultivation in Kew Gardens 1,842 species of orchide, besides 174 varieties, and more than 100 undetermined plants. There are amateurs, though, having collections to beat that at Kew.

Instruction of Turkish farmers.

The following advertisement appears in a German newspaper: "Wanted by a lady of quality, for adequate remuneration, a few well-behaved and respeciable. Aressed chi'dren to amuse a cat in delicate health two or three hours a day."

Austria's new Parliament contains 51 lawyers, 40 pro-

resors and school teachers, 12 doctors and apothe caries 8 architects and civil engineers, 20 clergymen 147 landed proprietors. 24 officials, 14 manufacturers. journalists and 6 gentlemen of lessure.

The longest bridge in the world in the Lion Bridge near Sengang, in China it extends big miles over an erea of the Yellow Sea and is supported by SEO huge stone arches. The ruadway is To feet above the water and is seclosed in an iron network. A marble ilon 21 feet long rests on the crows of every piller. The bridge

ARE THEY ARTISTS THIS YEAR?

Another Attempt to be Made to Classify The musical unions in New York think that they have a grievance. They have heard that Eduard Strauss is organizing another orchestra in Berlin to perform at the Madison Square Garden and in the principal cities of this country. They are going to invoke the Contra-t Labor law again, although the decision on the question when he came to this country some months ago was that his musicians were ar-

months ago was that his musicians were artists and therefore were exempt. The members of these unions say now that New York is overgrowded with musicians who are superior to the European musicians. They argue that musicians are workingment, and as such are entitled to protection. In consequence of this erare for preign musicians, they say 1,500 musicians have been stranded in New York and organize his orchestra here, they say, he would get better men and make a bigger succes. One of the members of the Musical Union said yeaterday:

"We have right here in New York the best bands and orchestras in the world. People seem to think, however, that because an orchestra is organized on the other side and brought here it is superior to our orchestras. Susicians who compared the work of Strauss's orchestra with that done by our own orchestras under the leadership of three or iour of our prominent musicians have come to the conclusion that we have better taient here than Strauss brought over with him. Our men have to work hard now to make a living, and we think that the Contract Laber law should include musicians who come over in bands or orchestras."

Farmer Paulus's Queer Well.

Form the Chicago Tribune.

Goshem, Ind., April 17.—Joseph Paulus has made a discovery of a poculiar kind of oil or mae well on his farm, three miles northwest of this city. Faulus runs a sawmill in one corner, of his farm and has it located near the edge of a large manch. Some time ago the water supply which fed the eagine boiler gave out. A forty-foot open well was dug and the customary iron pipe driven down still further. Subsequently a good supply of water was obtained, and it was fed into the boiler.

The sanisher noticed three or four days ago that the water acted strangely in the belier. He said it spluttered and bubbled. The water was examined and found to have a neculiar odor—something like that of artificial water gas. It was heavy and oily. This peculiarity increased, and the engine had to shut down. The samples which have been submitted here show a substance in mixture with the water of about the consistency of glycerine. Unlike ordinary oil in mixture, it cannot be disconnected or shaken into globules. It has a clear celor, unlike that of regular petroleum.

Paulus is positive he has made a rich strike, and has sent samples to experts for analysis.

The Beginning of Rallway Mail Service

Most persons do not know that the present railway mail service, like a number of other things, was an outgrowth of the war, and was first placed in operation upon the Chicago and Northwestern Hailroad between Chicago. Ill., and Olinton, i.a., in June. 1864. The material drawn upon for the work was to a great extent the ex-soldiers of the war of the reveillon, and it is now acknowledged that without them the service could not have reached its high standard of efficiency.

They were inured to hard-hips, accustomed to discipline, industrious, faithful, and as obedient at long range as under the eyes of their officers. They were also found to be full of resources in emergencies, capable of seeing where improvements were desirable, and of intelligently making valuable suggestions. From the Indianapolis Journal

From the Popular Science Monthly.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

Let us suppose a cyclist mounted on his wheel and riding, say, toward the north. He finds himself beginning to till toward his right. He is now going not only north with the machine, but east also. He turns the wieel eastward. The point of support must of necessity travel in the plane of the wheel: I ence it at once begins to go eastward, and as if moves much faster than the rider tilts, it quickly gets under him, and the machine is again upright. To one standing at a distance, in front or rear, the bottom of the wheel will be seen to move to the right and left. I conclude, then, that the stability of the bicycle is due to turning the wheel to the right or left, whichever way the leaning is, and thus keeping the point of support under the rider, just as a boy keeps upright on his flager a broomstick standing on its smallest end.

A Ukish man, the owner of a three-story hop house, recently conceived the idea of turning the building into a mammeth incubator for the hatching of chickens. In a few weeks he had the place in condition, and the furnace was set to work on a setting of 6,000 eggs. At the expense of a cord and a half of wood between 1.500 and 2.000 chickens were chirping in the hop house at the end of the period of incubation. This not a very good average for a first-class incubator, but it is thought that with the exercise of more care better results can be obtained. The Ukish man has given evidence of infafaith in the practicability of the scheme by setting a second hatch of 24,000 eggs, which will be out in about two weeks.

Spinela's Sick-bed Vistons, From the Globe Des

"Thank God, I still live!" said Congressman Spinola. "Totall you the truth, there have been times within the past three weeks when I thought that I was soon to be a dead statesman, and cost the country several thousand dollars for inneral expenses and sulegies. As I lay on my back day after day, thinking the matter over, I could read the headlines in the daily press announcing my death. Another Great Man Goue." I could hear the high C notes of Tom Reed as he pronounced a sulegy upon me. Such has been my pastime during three weeks past."

How She Resisted Arrest.

From the Lewiston Jou They are telling a story that the tax collector down in New Gioucester, a few days ago, felt compelled to arrest a young woman for non-payment of taxes and that he attempted to make the arrest when on the high-way. The young woman, being in excellent health, by no means fragile or of insignificant avoirdupois, sat right down on the snow and refused to make any exertion to help herself. The tax collector is not a giant, and he couldn't lift her. It is not recorded how hard he lifted, but he didn't move her, and an arrest was lost by insufficient constabulary.

The Dog Salutes the Steamers.

From the Rockland Pres Press. From the Rockland Free Frest.

The keeper of the Bear Island light is the owner of an intelligent dog. When a steamer passes the light it whistles its sainte, and in response the light eeper rings his bell, or rather did ring before the dog took the job out of his hands. Seeing that the passing of a boat and the ringing of the bell were two things that went togother, the dog took it into his own hands—or mouth—to ring the bell, and when a boat comes along, without waiting for her whistle, he selzes the bell rope with his teeth and rings a vigorous salute.

No Teeth, No Gospel.

From the Atlanta Constitution WATHERBORG, Ga. April 12.—A novel petition is being circulated here by a negro preacher, who lives a few miles out in the country. It is an appeal for money to purchase a set of false teeth. He was greeted with laughter wherever he appeared, but, nothing daunted he is still going the rounds with his petition. He says he can't preach the Gospel without teeth.

> Saurian Degeneracy. From the Martha's Vineyard Herald.

The average Florida erocodile brought North by the trurist is seven inches in longth, and he has sea room enough in a cigar box. We look at the little cuss and then, thinking of his ancestor whom we saw pictured in the geography of our boyhood days carrying off an ox in his jaws, we conclude that the Augustan age, for crocodiles, is past.

No Professional Cocks in Philadelphia

From the Philindelphia Record It is a singular fact that not one of the many wealthy families in this city employs a profes-sonal cook. Here cooks are paid from \$40 to \$60 a menth and are expected to assist with the housework, most of them being women.

> She Never Grew. From the Philadelphia Record.

Mascoutan Iil. April 2.—A two-vear-old daughter of Mr. an i Mr. Fred Harbeck of St. Lebory died on We hosday weighing twelve pounds. The child was apparently healthy, but it never grow any after it was born, and weighed the same when it died.

All Right Except the Talk. From the Richester Demicrat.

"Ray, Skinny, 'axid one newsboy to another last Saturday morning, 'did yer sen 'de',' in another last Saturday morning, 'did yer sen 'de',' in a did kind who got skinny 'we about the olivene o' bis kind who got sats. He he mere the object and he feit his was the beauty and the feit his and 'extended around him to hear he opinion.

Well,' said 'exteny' sewy, 'wen't comes ter bowin' an pointie' and 'exteny' sewy, 'wen't comes ter bowin' an pointie' and 'exteny' sewy, 'wen't comes ter to bowin' an pointie' and 'actur, ince out a signit but as fer talkin'—wy, she an't in it, see 'My baby brudder's only 10 monthe old an't kin understan' more he says that wat she did."

An Inspiring Source.

"That's a very pretty design Sniffes made for the dining room frieze,"
"Yee, is weevery rich, and so odd, toe. Where did he was built at the command of the Emperor King Long. " His little g'rl's cat had a fit in a tomato patch."

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOVE

A man just back from a winter in Germany says: "The only way of stopping the danger-ous practice of carrying canes and umbrellas horizontally has long been known to the peohis walking stick under his arm than he feels a his waiking stick under his arm than he feels a quick blow on it from tehind. It either drons to the navement or assumes the only proper and safe resident in which a stick can be earlied. There is no use in his feeting angry with the person who struck the blow or in his trying to do him up, for public opinion is with the practice of which I speak. I have seen dozens of Americans treated to this discipline in Unter den Linden while they were endangering the eyes and discommoding the bodies of the crowds there. Most of them whirled about with right brighting all over them, but a giance or two nt the angry faces around them usually sufficed to caim them down.

Amber necklaces are coming into vogue as a remedy for the grip. Of course, they are not displayed conspicuously, but are worn low on the nock, out of sight. The friction of the the neck, out of sight. The friction of the beads is supposed to engender a sort of electricity which is said to be fatal to germs. Some doctors smile when their patients suggest the use of the beads. Hundreds of children wear them as a remedy for croup. A dealer in meer-ach num and amber in Broadway said the other day that he had given a necklace to Henry Ward Beecher to cure him of hay fever, from which he had suffered for many years. Mr. Beecher wors the necklace, and the next time he saw the dealer he thanked him warmly for the gift, saying it had done him lots of good.

The flower market will be a success, and the will grow with every year. This is certain beercises upon the average man. Flowers freshen up a man and even elevate him, giving him self-respect approaching pride, and infusing new courage in him for the daily battle of life. They give a certain newness to his suit of clothes, they make the rich feel more prosperous, and they cause a poor and shabby man to feel himself as well off as his neighbor.

Mr. John W. Hamilton has a peculiar letter from the late P. T. Barnum, in which the great showman advocates a policy diametrically opposite to that with which his name was ever posite to that with which his name was ever associated in the public mind. "What I particularly admire." Barnum wrote, "is your refraining from bombast and exaggeration. The simple truth, told in a candid manner, is more effective in securing the permanent respect, confidence, and approval of the public than hyperbole. The people are not fools, and will not patronize those who deceive them. Dr. Franklin was right when he said, "Honesty is the best policy." Let that be our watchword.

"I found out long ago," said an Italian who must become Americans when they get to this country. We must declare our loyalty to the country. We must declare our loyalty to the American Government, learn to speak the language of the American people, read the American papers, live among the American not in the Italian quarters, cheer for the American flag, and find out how to do things like the Americans. This is the way I did after I came to New York, and now I mail right among my American friends. I often tell the Italians coming here how they can get along but they will not take heed. They live by themselves in dirty colonies, and are angry because they cannot make the money to take them back to take them back to take them back to the take them back to take the

J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska goes back to his Western home in a few days after a pro-longed visit to New York. Everybody calls Mn. Morton Governor, although the only justification for the tille lies in the fact that he acted as Governor of Nebraska for some time in the absence of the Chief Executiva. Mr. Mortos was the originator of Arbor Day in the United States, and since the first celebration of the day about 3.000,000,000 trees have been planted in Nebraska alone. The line farm near Nebraska City, now occupied by Mr. Morton, is a homestead tract which he took up in 1854. The city is rapidly growing out to the farm, and the property is worth many hundred times its original value.

The tufted redbird is now seen and heard in Central Park. After the blizzard had killed millions of sparrows these birds and others of fine song and plumage reappeared in the city. fine song and plumage reappeared in the city, and some varieties return each apring, although the sparrows have considerably recruited their thinned ranks. Different birds seem to have different habitats in Central Park. The sparrow of course, is everywhere, and the robin a lover of men, is at home on the most frequented lawns and paths, but the shyer birds are found only in the wooded northern part of the Park. One spot, the auxsery for trees and shrahs, far up on the west side of the Park, is a favorite haunt of wood birds. When trees are clad in the dense follies of midsummer this spet gives an impression of rural sectuation extremely rare even in the suburbs of this noisy town. Bearos a sound of the street penetrates the leafy solitude, no buildings are in sight, and the observant ear can detect from time to time the call of half a dozen different wood birds.

An organization of Hebrew workingmen in this city has printed a circular complaining of certain wrongs which they allege they suffer, and which they say are "owing to our lack of knowledge of the language and the custems of this country." These complainants cught to be made aware of the fact that it is the first duty of all foreigners coming here from the countries of the European continent to learn to speak the English language. They will be at a great disadvantage if they neglect to do so. They should begin to learn it as soon as they arrive here. Any man of them can pick up a few words every day by giving heed to what he nears when among Americans heed to what he nears when among Americans and thus, in the course of a month, he will be able to command a vocabulary of a hundred words. Before the end of a year he can ealarge this vocabulary ten times and thus be able to get along tolerably well in the handling of the language of our country, while at the same time gaining a knowledge of the customs of its people.

Edison the electrician knows more about

Edison the electrician knows more about pabulum than he knew in other times. A few years ago, when wholly absorbed with his electrical experiments, he could hardly be induced to eat enough to keep himself going, as he could not spend the time for it, though often hungry. The only way he could be made to take proper nourishment was by leaving tempting catables all over his laboratory and his house, on his work table, beside his machinery, in his hat, on his shelves, or some other place where they were constantly before his even. At times, while trying conclusions with electricity, he would selve a snack of pie, or while snazaed to ponderation he would indulge in some fruit, or masticate something else. For years "the wizard of hisho Park "was thus negligent of himself. But, within the past five years, he has changed all that, and now does his duty at the mysteries of electricity and is called "Tom" by some of his friends. duced to eat enough to keep himself going, as

A Long Island farmer at the Breoklyn end o the bridge on Friday afternoon beat the polize. He headed a line of ten at the ticked office, bought four packages of tickets, and stuck fast before the slide, despite the remarks and hunching of those behind, till he had counted in sight of the ticket seller every one of the forty tickets. Then he stuffed the four packages into his vest pocket and sauntered on toward the ticket chopper.

An old English drinking mug of china brought to a famous New York jeweller's to be ornamented, had this quaint inscription:

lented, had this quaint inscription:
Let the wealthy rejoice.
Itoli in aplendor and siste.
I sawy them not I declare it;
I saw my own lamb.
If y chickons and ham.
I shear my own freece and I wear it.
I have laws. I have bowers.
I have fruit. I have flowers.
The lark is my morning slarmer;
So jolly born now.
Here's God speed to the plow.
Long life and success to the farmer!

One of the gayest men about town appears at the end of a long convivial winter looking at the end of a long convivial winter looking quite as feeth and wholesome as a tea ress. Asked how he managed to hide all signs of the wear and tear of dissipation he replied: I run miself on a time table. In the winter one's system will stand liquors and heavy bodied wines, but with the middle of March I switch off upon Mosel wine—the lightest beverage I know of. It is not only thin and midd, but it is slightly acid, which is what I'm after. Every morning I take a little sersaparilla, and by April I I am as the and full of tone as a fiddle.

There is a famous bit of Daubigny's work in the collection in the Metropolitan Museum o Art, and its title shows it to be a nastoral ceans on the river Oise. "Oh, look here," said a fly-away sort of a miss from Chicago to a group of her lady friends the other day, "Here is a painting by Daub-bignes on the O. I see."

A club which no one hears of is the Pro Rate Club, of which Frank Allen of the Astor House is President. It is none the less of an institu-tion because it is modest. Its members meat at neon every day in a crivite room in the Aster House, and after dining as well as they know how each pays his singe of the bill. How Brown, Co. Gwindon, Frank Robbins, George Hoperaft, and Arthur D, Williams are apt to be seen around the club's byard.